

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1835.

White Weed, or Oxeye Daisy.

We see that some of our brethren are calling attention, thus early in the season, to this troublesome weed, and we would also join them, heart and hand in the clamor. In some towns it has got a rank hold, to the exclusion of much better vegetables, for wherever it gets settled, it will in time kill out all other grass. It is true, that if mown while in blossom, it makes pretty good hay, but although it gives a great show, and monopolizes the whole ground to itself, the actual burden per acre is very light indeed. But how shall it be exterminated is the question? Indeed where it has once taken root in any considerable degree, it cannot be exterminated by individual exertion alone. There must be a union of forces, and all must move forward at once, for it is of little use for one man to exert himself and subdue it on his own land, when his next neighbor suffers it to go to seed, and that seed to float on the winds in every direction around him, thereby undoing by sloth or negligence what has cost his neighbor much care and labor to accomplish. Associations should be found,—real "whole Hog" anti-white weed Societies should be formed, say in every section or school district for the purpose of destroying where it is already seeded, and keeping it out where it has not as yet got rooted. Mowing all that is in blossom, if it does not destroy the present crop, will prevent an immense growth for the future, and by continued mowing and grubbing up, the evil may in time, be wholly eradicated. We look upon it as a pernicious trouble to the farmer, for it actually robs him of much valuable fodder, and reduces the value of his land. Much may be done by preventing an increase in future, and every precaution ought to be taken to keep it out of those districts where it has never made its appearance. The manure made by cattle fed upon hay which contains it in a ripened state, should be suffered to lie over one season and fermented, and stirred often so that the seeds shall either be made to vegetate and destroyed as soon as they grow, or rendered inert by the fermentation. In our estimation too much judgment, exertion and energy cannot be called to bear upon this unprofitable and perplexing plant. It is time to begin some system of offensive as well as defensive operations upon so strong an enemy.

Hardiness of some trees & plants.

It is well known that the winter just past, has been one of uncommon severity, and has done great

damage to many kinds of trees in different parts of the United States. It has been thought by some, that any plant or tree which withstood the severity of such weather, as we had some of the time last January, when the thermometer was down in some places to 38 deg. below zero, and in other's the mercury was actually frozen, might be safely considered as a hardy plant, and capable of being trusted through a "Down East" winter without protection. It may therefore be gratifying to some to learn the result of a few experiments on this subject.

With us however, the effects of winter were somewhat different from what we expected. Some trees, as the apple, pear and plumb, always considered perfectly hardy were killed, while others, tho't to be more tender, have come out uninjured.

WHITE MULBERRIES.—Our white mulberries, some of which were set out last spring, and some the spring before, varying from two to four years old, have been killed more than we have ever known this kind of tree to be by any winter. The trees are upon a thin gravelly loam, and were not protected in any way whatever.

CHINESE MULBERRIES.—In order to test the hardiness of this species, we set out, last spring, six of them. They were one year old, from layers, and about two feet high. We set them in a cold clayey loam, where we knew the frost would heave very much, and without manure. They grew but little last summer. In the fall we wound some matting around one of them. One of them being broken down accidentally, we threw some dirt over it, the others we left as they were, to live or die. The result is the following. One of them we gave away to a friend quite early in the spring without knowing whether it was dead or alive, and have not heard whether it is living or not. Two of the others were thrown almost entirely out of the ground, of course the upper roots were frozen, but the lower roots are alive yet, and may or may not come. Another one is starting about four inches above the ground, the one covered by a mat is killed down to the ground, and the one that was broken and covered by earth is putting out leaves from the eyes next to the earth that is over them, and which has not been removed. We think on the whole, from this experiment, they are as hardy and have done as well as the white mulberry would have done in the same circumstances.

A *dandolo* (Italian) mulberry, without protection, one year old, was killed down to the ground and has not yet started.

OSAGE ORANGE.—A small Osage Orange about eight inches high, set out last spring, and not protected, has lived well, being killed only at the tips.

BUFFALOE BERRY-TREE, (Shepardia,) Also set out last Spring, has weathered the winter without protection, being alive and flourishing.

The Japan Sophora, Siberian Spirea, and the Snow-berry have also escaped, unprotected, and are now flourishing. Also different kinds of peonies. Some slips of the *weeping willow* which were put down last spring, and not covered at all during the winter, are alive, while some trees eight or ten

feet high, of the same kind are entirely killed.

An *Ailanthus*, or Chinese Tillau tree, in rather a warm situation, is also alive.

We should like to hear from others in this State, who may have trees, shrubs, or plants not indigenous to our climate, and who left them unprotected during the last winter; especially those who have the Chinese Mulberry. There are those who have had it two winters certainly, if not more, and it is important to know how it will flourish among us. There are many other trees and shrubs which may without doubt be introduced among us, and add to the comfort and pleasure of our citizens, which are now thought to be too tender for our climate. Information upon such subjects is much needed, and would be of service if communicated to the public.

Monthlies.

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER for June, has an elegant colored engraving of a new variety of *Camellia Japonica*. It has much excellent matter on various subjects. The table of contents being as follows.—*Camellia Japonica*, with directions for cultivating—On party spirit in Horticulture—use of the knife in Horticulture—On the vegetable production of India Rubber and its application to manufactures—Foreign publications—Forcing the Peach—Horticultural and scientific notices—Horticultural Architecture—Floras Time Keeper—*Salisburia Adiantifolia*—Hints to Amateur Gardeners—Work in the Flower Garden for June—Culture of Milk Weed—Miscellaneous Articles—Gardener's work for June.

PORTLAND MAGAZINE.—As usual, this work is filled with interesting matter. "My Day of tribulation" is well told, so near to the life, *we guess 'tis true*.

Among other communications are two from our friend "B." As we have before said, he possesses poetry, and genius, and all that, and we hope he will so rein his "Pegasus" that he may have a prosperous and pleasant journey through life with him, but he is a restive colt and may cause his owner trouble yet.

For the Maine Farmer.

Climate of Maine.

MR. HOLMES:—It may seem almost presumption in an individual situated as I am to write on this subject. Unused as I am to studies and investigations of this kind, and without the means of referring to those authors who have written on those branches of natural Philosophy which relate in a particular manner to the changes of temperature in the weather. I write, as Lorrain says, "in the back woods," and with a library resembling a beggar's wardrobe; my chief dependence for facts must be on memory and daily observation. Yet here we may study nature as well as any where, and perhaps we may be quite as likely to come to a correct result, as in the schools of the learned. I have no favorite theory to establish; my object is to establish simple truth.

The Rev. Mr. Thurston in his address delivered before the K. C. A. Society in Sept. last, has this

sentiment, "We are so situated also in relation to the great Lakes, that we are not so liable to drought as most other parts of the country. In the Southern parts of Massachusetts and Virginia, it is not unfrequent that vegetation suffers severely for want of rain. On us the showers of heaven descend in such rapid succession, that though our springs and wells become low, our crops are very seldom injured, for the lack of rain." Without attempting to controvert the Rev. Gentleman in his position so far as it relates to our relative advantage in points of moisture of climate, I must say, I am unable to understand why our relative situation in regard to the great Lakes, should even be a remote cause of this. The whole process of nature in raising water in a state of vapor from the surface of the earth, and condensing this vapor until it forms rain and falls, is such that it does not necessarily require a great extent of space for its accomplishment. It depends wholly on the different temperature of different parts of the atmosphere; and a sufficient difference for this purpose, may and does exist, within very circumscribed limits. In proof of this I will state a fact which took place within my own observation. A few years since, while on the passage from Savannah to New York, we had evident proofs of being in the Gulf Stream. I think we were in the stream about three days; at any rate we made about two degrees of North latitude during the time, being carried Northeasterly by the current, as we lay too with the wind blowing a gale from the northeast. The third day sometime in the forenoon, the gale abated, though the weather was still thick, the Captain fearing we should get carried too far to the eastward, ordered some sail hoisted, and we stood to the northwest to get out of the Gulf stream. Perhaps we might sail an hour on this course, when, lo! as if passing out of a thick cloud, we came all at once into pleasant sunshine, the sea grew smooth, and in a few minutes the reefs were all shaken out of our sails, and we were all pleased to escape the tempest. Indeed you might see the margin of the stream as distinctly marked by the lowering vapor, as you would the boundaries of a forest by the towering trees; and this apparently, for several miles in extent. Perhaps many readers of the Farmer may not understand the reason of this, I will try to explain it. The Gulf stream is a vast body of water which passes out of the Gulf of Mexico between the island of Cuba and Florida, and runs a northeasterly direction at a distance from the coast of the United States, the current growing wider and weaker until its force is exhausted in the vast waters of the Atlantic Ocean. This current coming from warmer regions, the water is warmer than the water of the Ocean through which it runs. This warmth of the water in the stream and the difference between this and the above and the surrounding ocean, produces the results of which we have been speaking. These effects are the most remarkable on the coast of North Carolina off C. Hatteras, which is so much noted for sudden squalls of wind, rain and thunder. But here we may suppose, as the coast of North Carolina is so near and as the rays of the sun falling on the sandy plain would produce another variation of temperature, we find two powerful causes operating within a narrow space, and we find results corresponding to such powerful causes. Many a sailor can tell a tale of distress which would force the unbidden tear from sorrow's eye, and many a widow and many an orphan can well remember that the fatal disasters which blasted their ardent hopes and wishes, took place on the coast of the Carolinas.

Now I should think whatever influence the great Lakes might have on the climate it would be the most conspicuous in their vicinity, and as those are supposed to be the principal cause affecting the climate of our northern world, that this cause would diminish in its effects as we receded from it. I said principal cause affecting our climate. If this is not the idea intended to be conveyed I wish to be corrected. Large bodies of water I should think would rather have a tendency to equalize the temperature of the atmosphere, and though there would almost always be a difference in this temperature between the air on the surface of these vast Lakes and the air of the surrounding country, yet the change in either case, on the water of the Lakes, or on the land would be more likely to be gradual, especially if the surface of the country was generally level. But this difference of temperature would be variable, sometimes warmer on the land, and sometimes on the lakes, so that as far as these causes operate, it would simply produce a reaction from one to the other, and produce no distant effect.

I am conscious, however, that much has been ascribed to the great Lakes in reference to effect, as being produced by them on our climate. The severity of our winters I think is one. That the climate is much milder to the west of the Alleghany mountains admits of no dispute. And some have inferred, as northwest winds which generally blow here in the winter, they derive their intense coldness from the great Lakes over which they blow. But to me it appears totally unnecessary to look one, two or three thousand miles for a cause when a sufficient one may be found within one thousandth part of that distance. No one I suppose, who is even indifferently acquainted with natural Philosophy, but knows that the atmosphere at no great distance over our heads is cold enough to freeze water, even in the hottest summer's day. Now it is evident if this cold air should be suddenly brought in contact with the earth, even in the summer, it would instantly spread desolation over the face of it. But it has been so ordered by infinite Wisdom, that, although when air is rarified by heat near the surface of the earth, and being then lighter, tends to rise up so as to produce an equilibrium, it does not rise directly upwards, but takes a direction nearly horizontally; and so of the cold air above, else if it was otherwise, our earth would instantly be enveloped in everlasting winter. But that currents of cold air sometimes approach the earth, and we discover their effects in violent hail storms or untimely frosts is very evident; nor do I think we have the least reason to suspect the great Lakes or any other cause a thousand miles distant, as having any efficient agency in producing these.

In order to illustrate my views more particularly on this subject, I will attempt a classification of our rain storms, which though all produced by the operation of the same general laws of nature, yet these laws are so modified by contingent circumstances as to produce different results. First, Our northeasters as they may be called. These, especially on our seacoast, are more lengthy; sometimes continuing several days. Secondly, Our "sea turns," as they are sometimes called. These, as the term indicates, are attended by winds blowing in towards the land from the sea; say from southeast to southwest. These classes of storms are both generally attended with such a state of the atmospheric air near the surface of the earth, as to condense the vapors, and render them visible in the form of scud or fog clouds, but if the air is moderately cold, they rise higher in the air, until they condense more and fall in fine drops and sometimes in violent rains.

Thirdly, Sudden showers in the hot weather of summer, and most generally attended by thunder and sometimes sudden gusts of wind. These, however the wind may blow at the surface of the earth, almost always take a direction approximating to a southeast course. I have noticed this in every part of the United States in which I have been, where I had any opportunity for observation. In these it is seldom the vapors become dense enough to be visible near the surface of the earth; nor until they reach some considerable distance from it, when suddenly coming in contact with the cold air, they as suddenly condense and form dark clouds from which the rain sometimes descends in torrents. It is to this class of storms the Rev. Author seems particularly to allude; and to the greater frequency of which we are indebted for that moistness of climate so friendly to vegetation in this State. There are, at least, two reasons which induce me to believe that the most active cause of these sudden storms is to be sought for at no great distance. The first is the fact that by far the greatest part of these take place after the sun passes the meridian at noon and before sunset, and though this is not always the case, it is so often that I think it affords decisive evidence that some powerful causes operate more frequently than at other times. One fact must be evident that the variation in the temperature of different parts of the atmosphere near the earth's surface must be then undergoing a rapid change; the rays of the sun will then strike more askance in some valleys, and at nearer a right angle in others. This will produce a motion in the air, tending to an equilibrium of temperature between these different portions of the atmosphere; and this motion will be followed by a corresponding motion in the strata of air above, resting on this strata of air underneath, and bring the escaping vapor in rapid contact with portions of cold air which produce sudden and frequently violent rain and hail. Another reason which induces me to think the causes of these sudden storms must be sought for near home, is this; in our hilly country, I have many times seen in hot weather, and sometimes when scarce a cloud could be seen, small strips of vapor spinning up with rapid motion the sides of our mountains, and then perhaps becoming, at least for a time, invisible; at other times apparently resting on the tops of the mountains, yet in almost all cases, however, when they continued to ascend above the mountains, rain followed soon after. I have seen some striking instances of this. Once in particular, being in a neighboring town in the month of August, looking towards a mountain which lay 4 or 5 miles to the North and West, I saw one of these strips of vapor in rapid motion climbing the mountain which soon became invisible. Scarce a cloud was to be seen at this time or for perhaps an hour after. It then began to thicken above the mountain and in about two hours we had a smart shower. I might mention another fact which seems to me to prove the same point. That is, the limited extent of many of these storms. As it was said in old times it rained on one City and not upon another, so we frequently find these storms very limited in extent.

One fact I have mentioned may seem to be at variance with the conclusions I have drawn, which is this, the direction of these storms from the northwest to the southeast; indicating a prevailing current in the higher regions of the air in that direction. I acknowledge at first sight it does; but I shall not have room in this number to examine this subject, but must defer it to some future time. J. H. J.
Peru, April 7th, 1835.

For the Maine Farmer.

"Maine is a good Stock and Grazing Country, but we never can raise our own Bread."

MR. HOLMES :—The above error, I believe is doing and has done as much damage to our farmers as ever spirituous liquors—that bane of mankind. That Maine ought to raise a considerable portion of the best stock, and especially black Cattle, I do not deny; but that we ought to raise any cattle to sell before they come to maturity, I do absolutely deny. I also deny the policy or profit of stocking so hard with Horses or Horned Cattle as we do.

Sheep are an exception. In the hands of a good Shepherd they do not eat hay more than two thirds as long as horned Cattle or Horses, therefore, they do not cost the Farmer so much labor in getting hay. They are also capable of very great improvement, not only in their shape, but in the quality and quantity of wool. I wish to be understood. I enter my solemn protest against overstocking as we do with Horses and Black cattle. Where is the young animal of either of the above kinds, which at the price hay has been this spring, has not eat more than his value?

That we are a country for tillage and not for stock raising to such an extent, will appear from the following considerations.

First. There is no very great deficiency of tillage land in our State. Deduct the proper quantity of wood land, and have it left where it ought to be; then deduct sheep and other pasture land, and the residue would be land that would produce corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, &c., to any reasonable amount.

Second. We are invited to tillage by the goodness of our crops. Wheat was raised, in most instances in the county of Kennebec (saying nothing of the rest of the land) for between thirty and forty cents per bushel, during the last year. When its culture shall be better understood, it will be raised for a less sum. Indian corn, on proper land and highly matured, can be, and is raised here in most seasons to good advantage. The land however, needs to be very rich, and we can never raise it in very great quantities to great advantage.

Barley, after corn or potatoes, where it is too rich for wheat, has been, and may be raised to good advantage. Oats, and Oats and Peas are raised here better than in any other country south of us. Potatoes, near our rivers and navigable waters, are nearly forty dollars profit per acre, and the demand for them is increasing, but the two most profitable items on farms situated at a distance from navigable waters, are *fine wool* and *wheat*. Is it possible, that a country where very food must be given to stock nearly half of the year, can be a place to raise large numbers of ordinary stock for exportation, profitably? Look at the last winter, and cast up the expenses of stock feeding, and consider if we do not need to make one great effort to shift our whole habits in the management of our farms, before we can expect a profitable state of farming. Try your arithmetic now if you ever did before. Give up the grazing and stock raising business to such an extent. Increase your tillage to its utmost extent. Export wool, flour, oats, potatoes, &c., but stock must not be raised for exportation when it cost double what it will bring in the market. As I before observed, it is not possible that in our climate where we must fodder so long, we can make it profitable; and I verily believe that a man coming from the Moon this day to this earth, to compose one of its inhabitants, after one moment's reflection upon the climate, would conduct with more propriety than the great body of farmers who are brought up here. The above remarks apply solely to Maine.—Other parts of the Union may, and no doubt do, conduct better.

SENEX.

The Benefit of Exercise,

IN REFERENCE TO MEDICINE, IN CHRONIC DISEASES;
ILLUSTRATED BY AN ALLEGORY.

In the island of Ceylon, in the Indian Ocean, a number of invalids were assembled together, who were afflicted with most of the chronic diseases, to which the human body is subject. In the midst of them sat several venerable figures, who amused them with encomiums upon some medicines, which they assured them would afford infallible relief in all cases. One boasted of an elixir—another of a powder, brought from America—a third, of a medicine, invented and prepared in Germany—all of which, they said, were certain antidotes to the gout—a fourth, cried up a nostrum for the vapours—a fifth, drops for the gravel—a sixth, a balsam, prepared from honey, as a sovereign remedy for a consumption—a seventh, a pill for cutaneous eruptions—while an eighth cried down the whole, and extolled a mineral water, which lay a few miles from the place where they were assembled.—The credulous multitude partook eagerly of these medicines, but without any relief of their respective complaints. Several of those who made use of the antidotes to the gout, were hurried suddenly out of the world. Some said, their medicines were adulterated—others, that the doctors had mistaken their disorders—while most of them agreed they were much worse than ever. While they were all, with one accord, giving vent, in this manner, to the transports of disappointment and vexation, a clap of thunder was heard over their heads. Upon looking up a light was seen in the sky.

In the midst of this appeared the figure of something more than human—she was tall and comely—her skin was as fair as the driven snow—a rosy hue tinged her cheeks—her hair hung loose upon her shoulders—her flowing robes disclosed a shape which would have cast a shade upon the statue of Venus de Medici. In her right hand she held a bough of an evergreen—in her left hand she held a scroll of parchment. She descended slowly, and stood erect upon the earth—she fixed her eyes, which sparkled with life, upon the deluded and afflicted company—there was a mixture of pity and indignation in her countenance—she stretched forth her right arm, and with a voice, which was sweeter than melody itself, she addressed them in the following language: "Ye children of men, listen for a while to the voice of instruction. You seek health where it is not to be found. The boasted specifics you have been using have no virtues. Even the persons who gave them labor under many of the disorders they attempt to cure. My name is Hygiea. I preside over the health of mankind.—Discard all your medicines, and seek relief from temperance and exercise alone. Every thing, you see, is active around you. All the brute animals in nature are active in their instinctive pursuits. Inanimate nature is active too—air—fire—and water are always in motion. Unless this were the case, they would soon be unfit for the purposes, for which they were designed, in the economy of nature. Shun sloth—this unhinges all the springs of life. Fly from your diseases—they will not—they cannot pursue you."—Here she ended—she dropped the parchment upon the earth—a cloud received her; and she immediately ascended, and disappeared from their sight—a silence ensued, more expressive of approbation, than the loudest peals of applause.

One of them approached, with reverence, to the spot where she had stood—took up the scroll, and read the contents of it to his companions. It contained directions to each of them, what they should do to restore their health. They all prepared themselves to obey the advice of the heavenly vision. The gouty man broke his vial of elixir, threw his powders into the fire, and walked four or five miles every day before breakfast. The man afflicted with the gravel, threw aside his drops, and began to work in his garden, or to play two or three hours every day at bowls. The hypochondriac and hysteric patients discharged their boxes of assafetida, and took a journey on horseback to distant and opposite ends of the island. The melancholic threw

aside his gloomy systems of philosophy, and sent for a dancing master. The studious man shut up his folios, and sought amusements from the sports of children. The leper threw away his mercurial pills, and swam every day in the neighboring river. The consumptive man threw his balsam out of his window, and took a voyage to a distant country. After some months they all returned to the place they were wont to assemble in. Joy appeared in each of their countenances. One had renewed his youth—another had recovered the use of his limbs—a third, who had been half bent for many years, now walked upright—a fourth began to sing some jovial song, without being asked—a fifth could talk for hours together, without being interrupted with a cough—in a word, they all now enjoyed a complete recovery of their health. They joined in offering sacrifices to Hygiea. Temples were erected to her memory; and she continues to this day to be worshipped by all the inhabitants of that island.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Improved Horse Rake.

MR. TUCKER :—I have used a horse rake for a number of years, which I consider quite an improvement upon the one described in the 16th number of the Genesee Farmer. The improvement consists principally in drawing the rake by two shafts fastened to the rake head by hinges.

The one I use is made in the following manner: The rake, head, teeth, &c. as you describe; the shafts are six feet long, two and a half inches wide, one inch thick, crooked much like an inverted sleigh runner; placed about five feet apart, equidistant from the centre of the head; united together by two slats as in the plate, fastened to the head of the rake by hooks and eyes, inserted from the back side or opposite the teeth. A cross bar connects the handles, which is much handier than separate handles. The advantages of these shafts over ropes fastened to the end of the rake are, that the rake can be varied to the ground, and if the teeth catch, the rake head rises until the handles strike the slat. The teeth then stand perpendicular to the ground, and keep the hay along. In unloading, I bend forward the handles by having the right hand hold of the centre of the cross bar, and seizing the head of the rake with the left hand, raise it over the winrow—then drop the rake; the right hand holding the cross bar, brings the teeth to a proper slant. Any ground that can be mowed can be raked with a horse rake; and an expert hand, with a steady horse, will rake as fast as six men with hand rakes. It may be objected that it will not rake clean. The way I manage is to cross rake instead of raking after the cart.

It is said to be a very expeditious way of gathering peas—pulling them and gathering into winrows ready for carting.

Yours, &c.

M. A.

From the New York Farmer.

To keep Ticks from the Flock.

Generally speaking, sheep, and in particular nursing ewes, are more or less afflicted with ticks. Immediately after shearing, these ticks leave the old sheep and go to the lambs, where they find more ample covering and security to propagate their like. If at this time they are destroyed, we shall not be much more troubled with them. If not, we shall lose something in the growth of the lambs, and it will require considerable extra keep and attention to carry them safely through the first winter. One preventive of an evil, in my opinion, is better than ten remedies.

Take any convenient vessel, say a half hog'shead, set it firm upon a floor, let a wide board be so placed as to make a kind of platform—one edge over the inside of the tub, to catch the droppings. Fill this vessel full of tobacco water, not too strong: 10 lbs. of refuse tobacco is sufficient for an hundred lambs, or about a pound to six gallons of water. In five or six days after the sheep are sheared, take the lambs one by one, dip them in the tub, lay them a moment on the platform to drain, at the same time be very careful not to let any of the liquor approach their eyes, ears, nose or mouth, the ticks will be completely killed, and the flock will not be likely to be further troubled.

FARMER C.

COWS. If their teats are sore before milking, rub them with molasses.

Queries and Answers, in relation to Sheep Husbandry.

The five queries which are quoted below, came from an anonymous correspondent. They were forwarded to a gentleman pre-eminently distinguished as one of the best judges of stock, and withal an extensive breeder, who has promptly and very obligingly furnished us with the subjoined answers.

1. "Of what breed or stock had a beginner better compose his flock, his object being the growing of fine wool?" Pure Merino, crossed with high bred South Downs.

2. "What are the prices at which the Saxony, South Down, Cotswold, Leicester, Bakewell, or Merino ewes, can be purchased respectively, after shearing?" From a good flock, you cannot select ewes, or it would not long remain a good flock; lambs or yearlings may be selected perhaps—price very various—depending on purity of blood, and individual excellence.

3. "What breed produces wool of the greatest value?" Saxony per pound—Merino per fleece. "And what breed yields the heaviest fleeces?" The great Lincoln, or Romney Marsh sheep.

4. "What breed is most hardy and best adapted to our climate?" South Downs, certainly.

5. "On what lands how many sheep per acre can be profitably kept?" That depends on the breed of sheep, and quality of land, but much fewer than are generally kept.

The Saxon sheep undoubtedly produce the finest wool; but their fleece is light, seldom exceeding 2-4 lb. in weight, and is too open to resist our storms. They are feeble in constitution—require great care, are poor nurses, and their lambs are raised with difficulty. The mutton from such sheep must necessarily be of a miserable description.

I believe that in Connecticut, even the pure Saxony sheep may now be purchased at a comparatively low price, say from six dollars to four dollars a head, and perhaps lower still.

The old fashioned pure Merino sheep, which were imported by Col. Humphrey, and those associated with him, (but which are now almost extinct) were a much better constitution sheep, and more than made up by quantity for the difference in quality of their fleece—the close, thick texture of their wool resisted our cold wet storms—their lambs were better nurses, and on the whole, I am convinced they are a much more profitable sheep than the Saxony. I must, however, remark, there are several varieties of the Spanish sheep; and I would carefully avoid the "gummy" family fleece, which however, must not be confounded with that, which though of a dark color, contains only the grease necessary to render it impenetrable to the weather; the former being very objectionable to the manufacturer, while the latter is readily cleansed and worked.

I desire to be understood as speaking of the pure breeds, and not of grade sheep, which so universally abound in this state, for they have no distinctive or fixed character, but vary with their degree of consanguinity to the pure imported blood. Indeed I feel well assured that there are very few individuals of the pure unmixed blood to be found.

The earlier merino flocks of this state, were obtained from the introduction of imported bucks, and those were purchased at great prices, which, with the native ewe, formed the ancestry of our fine woolled flocks; these had not attained nearly to the excellence of the pure merino, in the staple of its wool—its compactness—its uniformity, or softness, when the Saxony cross was introduced, and became almost universal in a surprisingly short time—and this is the true history of almost all our fine grade sheep in this state. It is not, therefore, to these flocks that I allude, when I speak of pure merino, or Saxony sheep.

As to price, I presume such merino sheep are more costly now than the Saxony! from the fact that farmers are now aware of their error in using the Saxon cross, which has ruined the constitution of their flocks, decreased their clip of wool nearly one half, and reduced their produce, until, with ordinary management, more than twenty-five lambs to an hundred ewes, are seldom raised. A merino buck, of unquestionable purity, whose ancestry were both imported, will now sell for twenty five and thirty dollars; the same animal, eighteen months since, might have been picked up at \$8 and \$10.

*The term "gummy" is in common use with farmers, and will be understood.

The Leicestershire, Bakewell, and Cotswold sheep are so crossed and mingled in this country, that the distinction is lost, excepting to the practised eye, who can find individuals in the various flocks which partake, as it may happen, more of the characteristics of the one parent or the other.—These are long, coarse woolled sheep, possessing much beauty of form, early maturity, and are quick feeders; but they require rich lands for their pasture, and though their constitutions are good, yet their fleece is sufficiently open to admit the penetrating rains of our severe storms, and then it is, that their heavy fleeces are seen separated along the ridge of the back, thus admitting the wet directly to the skin, until the animal is chilled through. They are good nurses, and make fine lambs; their meat originally coarse and long in the grain, and white in its color, was much improved by Mr. Bakewell, and under his management, became superior to the other large, long woolled sheep. Some of the best flocks of this variety may, I believe, be found in the sheep folds of Mr. Dunn, and Mr. Wilkinson, in Albany county, or of Mr. Adcock, Mr. Musson and Mr. Clark, in Otsego county, all of whom have given much attention to this fine variety of sheep. Average produce in wool, I should think, from five to six pounds, though individuals are found, carrying fleeces of ten and twelve pounds! Price of good lambs, I believe, from ten to fifteen dollars.

The South Downs are as yet but little known in this country, but in my opinion, are decidedly better calculated than any other, for the domestic purposes of our farmers. They are of a medium size, beautiful in their forms, large boned, broad chested, fine in the head, small boned, and fine in the fleece, which averages 4 lbs. in the ewes; the bucks reach to 7 lbs.; in quality it is equal to half blood merino, but stronger in its filament, and entirely impenetrable to storms of snow, sleet, or rain; they are regardless of our coldest weather, and possess harder constitutions than any sheep I know. The wethers attain to about 28 lbs. per quarter, and are allowed to be the best mutton sheep in England, mild in flavor, and juicy. They are excellent nurses, and quick feeders. Here again, I beg to be understood as alluding to the pure and high bred South Down; such as it is found in the sheep-folds of the great sheep-masters in Sussex; and not the common, unimproved animal of the Downs, weighing 14 lbs. per quarter, and carrying but 2-3 of wool.

As to prices—they are best ascertained from the sources of the respective breeds, and must vary much, according to the established purity of the blood, and the excellence of the individuals; the one a much more difficult point to ascertain than the other.

For the last three years, preparative to commencing my own flock, I paid much attention to the sheep husbandry of this district; visited those who owned large flocks, and soon discovered that they were all on the decline; I corresponded with others, and found the introduction of the Saxony blood was universally followed by a decline of constitution, and all its attendant evils; excepting in one instance, where a gentleman wrote me, that he had just purchased a flock of Saxon Merinoes. He assured me that in Oneida county, they were a hardy, healthy sheep—shearing on an average about 3 lbs. of wool, and the purer the Saxon blood, the heavier was the fleece! This was so contrary to my own experience, having materially injured a flock of nearly two thousand grade-merinos by one single cross of the Saxony, that I still continued my plan of forming a flock from the pure, full bred, large merino sheep on the one part, and from the high bred sheep of Mr. Ellman's flock of South Downs on the other. Assisted by the indefatigable perseverance, acute discrimination, and previous knowledge of a friend (whose father was concerned with Col. Humphrey in his various importations and sales of such Sheep,) I collected, after 18 months search, about thirty full bred merino sheep, pure as imported, known to be directly descended from these importations. Their quality of wool is as fine as perhaps any grade Saxony flock around me. The ewes will average 4 lb. fleeces. My South Downs I imported from the celebrated flocks of Mr. Ellman, in England, whose two year old wether sheep beat all England last Christmas, at Smithfield, and took the first prize. He was judged to weigh 32 lbs. per quarter; and I am happy to say, has been presented to me by Mr. Ellman, as a specimen of excellence, and will probably arrive in this country

before long, as he was to be shipped from London the first week in this month, for New-York. From Mr. Ellman, I procured six yearling ewes, and a yearling buck; the ewes have wintered in a yard with an open fence, and an open shed, closed only at the back; they lambed there from the 23d to the 28th of February, on which day the thermometer was as low as 4 deg. On the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of March, the thermometer, in the shade, was from zero to as low as 6 deg. below zero, at sunrise! and yet my lambs, young as they were, never suffered in the least from the severity of the cold; they never showed the slightest consciousness of its intensity! and are allowed by all who call to see them, to be the finest lambs they ever saw. I find a rapid demand for all I can spare from both my flocks, at liberal prices. The engagements for my South Down buck, for next season, have been filled for some months past; and two days since Mr. Musson a Leicestershire breeder, called to see him, when I took the opportunity of requesting he would weigh him—he very obligingly did so; and his exact weight was one hundred and fifty nine pounds and a half. I have ventured on these minutiae in regard to the high bred South Downs, as these sheep are very little known in the United States; and facts are more satisfactory than opinions; and again I must insist that I do not allude to the unimproved breed; I do not allude to the South Downs of Cully's day, from whose writings I have seen various extracts as descriptive of the breed, nor do I include the Hampshire Downs; I confine myself to the high bred sheep of the present day; and if any would oppose to them the fast rooted prejudice of high breeding being inseparable from delicacy, would refer them to the facts above stated, and as of them a personal inspection. I would further add, that Mr. Ellman's flock turns out more lambs than ewes! averaging 750 lambs annually, for several years, from 600 ewes.

A strong advocate myself for purity of blood, and a known line of ancestry, which confers excellence by descent, still, I believe, for this country, the most valuable description of sheep may be raised by judiciously crossing the merino and south downs, thus uniting the fine fleece of the one with the beautiful carcass of the other, and gaining at once a constitution suited to our climate. This was done some years since, on the introduction of the Merinos into England, and was attended by the most flattering success, the flock beating every other for the combined excellence of wool and carcass. Both these breeds being fine, close woolled sheep, there is no extravagant dissimilarity, no wide contrasts to be amalgamated, and a more uniform character is easily obtained in the progeny from which it will do to breed again. This is no case with a cross between the long and short woolled varieties; the first cross will sometimes make a good animal, but when bred from again, the produce is uncertain, sometimes "taking back" to the long woolled parent, and sometimes on the opposite side; and when apparently combining in the fleece a united influence of the two breeds, a closer examination will show an unevenness of length and filament that ill suits the manufacturer.

R.
Maple Grove, Otsego, March 5, 1835.

From the New York Farmer.

Agricultural Tour.

(Continued)

Petersburgh is in New-York; and a change in the general appearance of things is seen as soon as you pass the line of the State. The barracks for hay and some of the barns covered with thatch; a different construction of their farm wagons; the general use of horses instead of oxen; and houses with low piazzas in front, the Dutch style of building, indicate a population of different habits and notions from those in New-England. Many of the early settlers in this part of the country were Dutch, and though the New-Englanders have become intermixed with them, some of the usages of their ancestors are retained.

On the Hoosic river in Petersburgh or Hoosic, I visited a very superior dairy farm owned by Mr. Tibbits, of Albany, and occupied by Mr. Bussey. Four hundred acres of intervalle land lay in front of the house, adapted to the raising of grain and abundant crops of grass. At present fifty-five cows are kept on the place; and besides butter, which is marketed every week or fortnight at Troy, a cheese is made every day weighing from 80 to 90 pounds.

He pays a rent of 10,000 lbs. of new milk cheese annually; and last year, besides his rent, he sold upwards of 5,000 lbs. He likewise raises a great many pigs, which he sells in autumn. The dairy establishment was in very neat order, and managed with great industry and skill. The large cheeses presented a magnificent show; but no great pains were bestowed on the cultivation or general appearance of things out-doors. Perhaps it is too much to expect from a tenant, whose lease of ten years was about to expire, what might be looked for in an owner. Indeed, no improvements could be claimed but such as were provided for in the lease.

At Hoosic I visited the farm of Mr. Joseph Percy, distinguished for his admirable stock. His cattle are of the Improved Durham Short Horns, and descended from a bull imported by a Mr. Colden, and a cow imported by Mr. George Tibbitts of Albany. Mr. Percy has some of the stock, which is unmixed, and others crossed with some of our best native stock. The appearance of his cattle did him great credit, and he represents them as distinguished for the excellence of their milking qualities. He raises large numbers of swine, which graze in his pastures, and are sold in the autumn as shoats. Every thing about his establishment appeared in fine order. Several farms in his neighborhood seemed equally well managed; and I regretted that it was not in my power to visit them. This is a rich and beautiful country. The hill farms are represented as suffering much from being ploughed, and when laid down to grass, not sufficiently seeded, so that they are liable to be severely washed by the rains.

My route lay along the northern bank of the Hoosic river, (which after a considerable bend runs in a westerly direction,) and carried me through Buskirk bridge and Schaghticoke to Stillwater. This is a beautiful and highly favored valley. The alluvions on the river are extremely fertile; and the hills, which contain a considerable admixture of clay, with slaty gravel, are highly favorable to crops of wheat, oats, peas, and clover, and not adverse to Indian corn, the product of which here is about 35 to 40 bushels to the acre, as well as I could judge from the appearance of the fields at a later season, and from information given me. The corn cultivated here is of the eight rowed kind; rather a small ear; and though not white, yet not of that deep yellow which we sometimes see. This corn was recommended for the small size of its cob; but I am disposed to believe from some careful examinations, the results of which were communicated to the public through the columns of that admirably conducted journal, the *Genessee Farmer*, that the weight of cob in the different varieties of corn will be found to bear a pretty equal proportion to the weight of grain upon it; and in this matter, therefore, the small will be found to have no advantage over the large ears. I speak particularly of the flint corn, having made no examination of the gourd seed varieties, where I suspect the advantage will be perhaps more in favor of the large ear. There is however one advantage on the side of the corn with the small cob, which deserves much consideration. The corn with the small cob is more likely to be dry and sound, and becomes merchantable earlier than that with a large cob. The large cob retains its moisture much longer; and where the season is backward, or the corn late, or where it is harvested by being cut up at the bottom while the stalks are green, and ripened in the stack, there is danger especially if the season be unfavorable, of its becoming mouldy in the bin. I have known serious losses to accrue from this circumstance, especially where the corn after being husked had been placed in large heaps, and the granary not well ventilated. This, in fact, is the only objection I have to what is called the Dutton corn, so much commended by Judge Buel, and of which he has exhibited at the agricultural shows some splendid samples; and also to other twelve and fourteen rowed varieties. This circumstance, as I have recently learned, has induced some very intelligent farmers in New Hampshire, on the Connecticut river, to give up the cultivation of the Dutton corn for the eight rowed varieties. The large twelve rowed corn, will, I believe, produce ordinarily more bushels to the acre than the small eight rowed corn. A good sized ear of the twelve rowed will yield more than half a pint of shelled grain; one of the small eight rowed will not exceed a gill. A field of the twelve rowed will yield generally one good

ear to a stalk; a field of the small eight rowed will do no more; for I have not found, in my own cultivation, that the eight rowed is more likely to produce two ears to a stalk than the twelve rowed. Its producing two ears in either case, depends, in my opinion, something upon the selection of seed from twinbearing stalks, but more upon wide planting; as corn which is crowded or closely planted will very rarely produce more than one good ear to a stalk; if there is a second, it is commonly imperfect, and a mere nubbin. It is obvious, then, that the twelve rowed corn will yield more than the eight rowed to the acre; but it will not yield twice as much, because the small kind will bear much closer planting than the large kinds, as the stalks and leaves are not nearly so luxuriant. The kind grown in this part of the country was remarkable for its low growth, and the ears being set very near to the ground; the stalks being in this case small, the fodder is more easily saved, but the yield of herbage is much less to the acre. It may be expected on this account to ripen earlier. The small amount of stalk and leaves is, I believe, attributable to their not manuring their corn lands, rather than to any peculiarity in the kind of corn. That high manuring in the same year of planting the corn will produce a great amount of stalk and leaf, is well known; but the actual yield of grain is always in proportion to the luxuriance of the plant, is a point not so well established, and upon which I should be extremely glad of the opinions of observing and practical farmers. That the extraordinary luxuriance of the plant will delay the ripening of the grain is certain. Market-men near our large cities understand this, as they never manure the peas which they wish to bring forward very early; and it is a common observation, how well founded I will not say, that the very high manuring of potatoes causes them to "run too much to vine;" and the quantity of potatoes in the hill is not always in proportion to the luxuriance of the tops. Whether in such cases, if the season were long enough to admit of the perfect maturity of the plant, the yield of grain and of tubers would not correspond with the great luxuriance of the herbage or stalks, is another query which grows out of the subject, and deserves inquiry and attention, as it is a matter of great practical importance to ascertain, if possible, (which can only be done by long observation and experiment,) to what degree corn, potatoes, or other plants, may be safely and advantageously forced by manure, with a due regard to the actual return in grain or tubers. I have spoken above of the small varieties of the eight rowed corn, though not of the smallest. The Hoosic corn is larger than what is called the Canada corn, though probably it is the same, and has acquired a larger size from successive planting in a lower latitude. The ear is about ten inches in length. A kind of eight rowed corn is grown on the Deerfield meadows, which frequently measures sixteen inches in length, and from a single ear of which I have sometimes obtained a full pint of grain. It ripens late, however, and requires early and very wide planting. On our fine alluvions, with high manuring, it yields about fifty bushels to the acre. It weighs from fifty-seven to sixty pounds to the bushel, whereas, my twelve rowed and a small eight rowed corn, which I have grown upon a thin soil, weigh from sixty to sixty-four pounds per bushel.

Another inquiry connected with this subject deserves attention. Is the color of the corn any index of its nutritious properties? This is a subject for experiment, and for chemical analysis. Between the varieties of the yellow and the white flint corn, I have made no experiments. The prejudices in favor of the one or the other in different parts of the country, where the one or the other is cultivated, are strong, and as in most cases exactly coincident with the interests or habits of different individuals; those who grow and eat the yellow pronouncing the white tasteless, and those who grow and eat the white, with the same self-complacency, disdaining the yellow. But between the yellow flint of the northern States, and the white gourd seed of the south, I am inclined to believe there is a difference in nutritious properties in favor of the former. This opinion is formed only on a single experiment, which I made some years ago; but of which I preserved no written record, and can only state it from memory, and therefore not with that minute accuracy which I should desire in all such cases to observe. I had a cow, which I put in the barn in October; fed her abundantly with hay, and

gave her four quarts of meal per day of the yellow flint corn; saved all the milk, and weighed her produce in butter, which during the week was nine pounds. The second week her feed was the same as before, excepting that the meal given her was the meal of the white gourd seed, or what goes among us by the name of Virginia, or southern flat corn. Her produce this week in butter fell short of eight pounds. The third week I fed her as before in quantity, and returned again to the meal of the yellow flint corn; and her produce in butter was as the first week, nine pounds. I took the exclusive care of her myself during the time, and can assign no cause for the difference in the product but the difference in the quality of the meal. There may have been other causes, however, and I by no means regard a single experiment as decisive on this or any similar subject. The meal in the several cases was measured, not weighed; the actual quantity given, therefore, though it appeared the same, might not have been the same; and I record the experiment because I deem all such trials, where all the circumstances connected with them are detailed, of some value; and in the hope that it may induce others to make similar experiments in other matters as humble; for which experiments, if they speak of them, they may get nothing from their overwise neighbors but the sneers of real ignorance, indolence, and self-conceit, the usual attendant of ignorance and indolence, but from which they will derive themselves much pleasure and satisfaction. They are attended with little trouble or expense, and from them, in some cases, the most important results may be obtained.

To return from this digression—I found, as I proceeded, many excellent tracts of land, and much good cultivation. The crops of grass and oats were every where abundant, the former on the uplands being greatly benefited by gypsum, which is generally scattered broad-cast at the rate of about a bushel to the acre. With us it is generally considered desirable to sow plaster on grass lands either in a gentle rain or just before a rain; whether any particular advantage arises from this circumstance, I know of no facts sufficient to decide. It perhaps enables the sower to cast it more evenly it is less scattered by the wind, and settles more immediately about the plants; as well as adheres to their leaves, which is by some considered advantageous. Indeed I know some intelligent farmers who recommend the sprinkling of plaster upon the corn blades, and the tops of the potatoes, as the best mode of its application. My own experiments, however, and those of several other farmers whom I have consulted, incline me to believe, that the best mode of its use in respect to corn and potatoes is to deposit it with the seed in the hill at the time of planting. Not so, however, with wood ashes, which when applied to corn I think should be placed on the hill near the plants; as in a case where I manured a considerable field of corn with ashes in the hill at the time of planting, to the amount of at least half a pint to the hill, well intermixed with the earth, the result was almost a total failure. In spite of all our theories, however, the operation of this wonderful manure, gypsum, is still matter of deep mystery and its proper application can be determined only by many experiments yet to be made.

The rotation of crops, as practiced by the farmers in Pittston and Hoosic, and communicated to me by an intelligent cultivator, is as follows: On the green-sward broken up they plant Indian corn; the next year oats or flax; the succeeding year wheat with clover. The is then mowed or depastured with sheep or cattle two years; and then the same course of crops is taken. This corn is not manured; but by means of the clover, is kept in good condition. The land is planted in hills about two and a half or three feet apart, and is judged to yield about forty bushels to the acre.

The land, as I approached the Hudson, became thin, and strongly predominating with sand, though favorable to Indian corn, and well suited to the renovating influence of clover and gypsum; that beneficent operation by which much of the land in Columbia county, in the neighborhood of Kinderhook, has been converted from pine barrens into highly productive fields; and according to the interesting and gratifying account of Mr. Teunis Harder, given in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, Vol. I., No. I, p. 32, has actually raised the value of these lands from three to sixty dollars per acre. Nearer the river the character of the soil became

much better, and within a mile of the ferry I found a superior farm, in high cultivation, belonging, as I have since been informed, to a Mr. Knickerbocker. The corn crops here were very promising. I have since passed this farm, and its condition is highly creditable to its owner. I have seen, too, in this neighborhood, a herd of uncommonly fine swine; indeed, for store hogs, as many together, I have seen none superior in appearance.

I crossed the Hudson at this place in a ferry boat impelled by a horizontal wheel, moved by two horses. The horses had been several years attached to the boat, and though unable to see the shore, they measured the distance with great accuracy, stopping of their own accord at such a distance before they reached the shore, that the impetus which the boat had already received was nearly sufficient to carry it to the land, and when ordered to start again, turning it only one revolution and stopping again without direction. I could not help wishing that men were half as tractable.

Stillwater had no attractions to induce my stay. The village has few houses, and those in general of an ordinary description. The great Northern Canal passes in the rear of the town; and crossing it, I pursued my way through Malta to Dunning's street, in Ballston. The land in the neighborhood of Dunning's street is a sandy loam, very favorable to corn, of which I was told the crops were ordinarily large. Land having a mixture of sand, and laying well to the sun, is decidedly favorable to Indian corn, besides having the recommendation of easy tillage. The corn crops here are principally applied to the fattening of swine. The inn-keeper informed me that one of his neighbors the last year fattened twenty-nine hogs, whose average weight, exceeded four hundred pounds each.

The land is generally even until I reached Ballston Spa, before which I passed some very handsome places, crossed the railroad, which comes from Saratoga, and at Shenectady unites with the rail road to Albany. The construction of it here is of a temporary and cheap character, the bridges being built of wood, and the rails laid on blocks of wood. It was considered that the cost of this temporary erection, as the road itself is matter of experiment, and there is an uncertainty whether the amount of freight and travel upon it would ultimately render it good property, would be more than saved in the facility which it would afford for the transportation of heavy materials for the construction of a more substantial road, should it ultimately be deemed expedient.

Summary.

CONTENTS OF THE BOSTON PEARL, No. 39.—An Article. Will you read it?; The personal character and habits of Washington; Captain Jackson, by Elia; New England Scenery and Character, by John Neal; Scraps from my Diary; My Birth Day; Hiram Powers. Editorial.—Mount Auburn; Castle Island; East Boston; Miss Mary Duff; Tremont Theatre; To Publishers; To Correspondents; Boston Society of Natural History; The New York Ward Court—North American Magazine; The Diorama; Letters from Europe; The Balloon; Athenaeum; Alexander's Modern Acting Drama; The Passion Flower; Theological Review; The New Yorker. Communications.—Boston Academy of Music, and the New England Spectator. Music.—The Exile's Farewell.

YANKEE ENTETPRISE.—Who can surpass it? A smart eastern man has excavated a part of the rock on the Hoboken shore—transformed it into a fine, cool, refrigerating cave—discovered a beautiful bubbling spring, and has set up a tavern and grog-shop in the heart of the earth. It resembles, in some degree, Rip Van Winkle's on the road to the Pine Orchard, where the water drops from the rocks into the glasses as they are held up to the mouths of the weary wanderers towards the mountain top.

The Hoboken cave excavator is making a fortune. What next?—*N. Y. Herald.*

MOST MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The Pittsburg Advocate describes, in moving and eloquent language, a dreadful accident that occurred in that city on Saturday evening of last week. Miss Mary Jane Schlegel a young lady of Washington, Pa., who was on a visit to her friends in Pittsburg, took a pleasant walk on that evening over Boyd's Hill, accompanied by a young associate. On returning,

she descending the hill, as girls often do in a playful mood, by "letting herself go," and before she reached the bottom, her motion became fearfully rapid, and she could not stop herself until she pitched against a jutting bank of hard clay. Medical aid was immediately obtained, but she died in a few minutes. The occasion gave of course, a most painful shock to all who heard of it; thus to see as the editor eloquently remarks, "A young and blooming girl cut off in the full buoyance of mirth and playfulness; struck to death by the very elasticity of health and youthful spirits gathering the spring flowers to strew upon her own untimely grave."

A man gone over Niagara Falls.—Two men who were attempting a few days since to pass from Grand Island to the Canada shore, were forced into the rapids near the great cataract, and they both jumped out of the boat. One of them was rescued by the people on the shore, but the other, a Mr. Bratly, was hurried over the falls and was seen no more.—*N. Y. Cou. & Enq.*

Dreadful Tornado.—We learn that a very destructive tornado passed over a part of this county on Saturday, May 9th, near the section known as the Jersey settlement. It prostrated every thing before it, not a house,—tree, or fence, was left standing where it passed. The destruction of property was very great—but the most melancholy circumstance was the death of a respectable young lady whose name we believe was Jones. She was standing in the corner of the house when it tumbled and crushed her to death; when she was found after the storm had subsided, her head was severed from her body! We have not learned the extent of the tornado, but it embraced in width a quarter of a mile.

Western Carolinian.

A CURIOSITY. A short time since, one of our ship masters brought home with him from Mobile, a part of a petrified Live Oak Tree, found entire in that neighborhood. The tree was perfect, and as hard and heavy as our granite, though of an entirely different nature. We examined the piece a few days since, and as it was the first thing of the kind we had ever seen, it was matter of much surprise and wonder to us, and the thought very naturally suggested itself, of how many generations of men had lived and died, since this tree, once the pride of the forest, had been changed from its original nature to that of a hard and unyielding stone. Notwithstanding the great change which had taken place, the grain and knots in the original wood were yet distinctly visible. It is supposed by many who have seen this singular production of nature, that the great bones found at the west some few years since, and exhibited, were nothing more or less than petrified trees. We think this idea a very reasonable one, more especially as the substance bears a great resemblance to an aged bone.

Worcester Telegraph.

Convent Rioters.—The Supreme Judicial Court at Concord, organized on Tuesday, with a full bench to try the remaining rioters, Aaron Hadley, Jr. of Charlestown, who had surrendered himself since last term, was arraigned and put on trial. It was determined that Pond and Kelly, on whose case the jury would not agree, should all be tried at once. Messrs. Farley of Gorton and Mann of Lowell, were assigned by Court, to act as council, in addition to such other legal gentlemen as the prisoners had engaged.

The Attorney General stated, that he did not proceed against the prisoners on the capital offence; but merely for burning a dwelling in the night time.

A jury was empanelled with little difficulty, after which the trial proceeded. The Bishop, Fenwick, was called to prove the burning and the ownership of the property; and several other witnesses were called to prove that threats had been current in Charlestown, for several days before the deed, and that sundry handbills of a threatening character were posted up.—*Lowell Courier.*

New Orleans, May 20.—The diseases annually prevalent on the river Mississippi and its numerous tributaries, are again becoming rife. All the cases of cholera that were said to have occurred in this city were limited to passengers on boats coming down the river, in various parts of which numerous

cases are still found. But no cholera exists in New Orleans, except the cholera morbus, common in other places at this period. Cases of bilious fever indeed occurred within the past few days, but not to any extent, nor are they alarming.

The very great negligence on our western waters, and the very little care taken of them by the commanders of the boats, are sufficient to engender disease. Hence the real source of diseases on the Mississippi. We have personally witnessed these causes and effects, and must indignantly give our testimony against this culpable carelessness.

Now the small pox has broken out, and rages from Memphis to Natchez, and thence to Natchitoches.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Fauquier county, describes the prospect of the wheat crop in Virginia as very gloomy. He says, "there is now little doubt that a very large portion of the grain growing in Virginia, will not, upon an average, produce the seed which has been sown."

Fire.—On Saturday evening, 30th ult. the Steam Saw Mill at the lower extremity of this village, owned by Capt. Isaac Gage of this town, and Dr. Adams of Boston, was discovered to be on fire about ten o'clock, and when the engines and people arrived at the spot, the flames were bursting from every part of it. It was entirely burned down—loss total. The mill was rented by Messrs. Wheeler & Perkins of Augusta, and was in very successful operation. It was expected to turn out lumber enough to load a vessel every week during the present season.—*Hallowell Free Press.*

Dr. JOHNSON once said, 'that when he happened to be with a knot of young ladies engaged with their needles, he considered himself as in a school of virtue; for he regarded them as thus providing a sanctuary against the most dangerous snares of the soul, by enabling them to banish idleness from their solitary moments; and with idleness, its attendant train of passions, fancies, fears, sorrows and desires.'

State of Maine.

An additional Resolve relating to the Blind.

RESOLVED, That a sum not exceeding Four Thousand Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Treasury of this State, to be expended by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, at their discretion, in defraying, in whole or in part, the expense of placing and educating at the New England Asylum for the education of the Blind in Boston, those indigent blind persons in this State, whose names have been returned to the Office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a Resolve passed March 11th, 1834, or such part of them, as the Governor and Council may deem proper to select as most fit subjects for said Institution. *Provided, however,* That prior to the placing of any such blind persons at said Institution, the Governor shall cause them to be examined by some skilful Surgeon or Surgeons, and if in the opinion of said Surgeon or Surgeons, such persons can be restored to sight by medical treatment or Surgical operation, and if they, or their parents or guardians shall be desirous that such treatment or operation should be so applied, and satisfactory evidence thereof be made known to the Governor and Council, they may apply a part of said sum as herein provided, to defray the necessary charges for such Medical treatment or Surgical operations; and such other incidental expenses arising therefrom as they may think proper.

In the House of Representatives, March 24, 1835, Read and Passed.

JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

In Senate, March 24, 1835, Read and Passed.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

March 24, 1835.—Approved.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

For the purpose of making the examinations contemplated by the preceding Resolve, 'skilful Surgeons' will be in attendance, at this place, on Tuesday, the 23d day of June next—and all persons who are desirous of availing themselves of the bounty of the State, as therein provided, are requested to meet at Stevens' Hotel on that day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. By order of the Executive,

R. G. GREENE, Secretary of State.

Augusta, May 15th, 1835.

Marriages.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Zaccheus R. Morgan to Miss Ann Myra West.

In Portland, Mr. Horatio King, publisher of the Jeffersonian, to Miss Anne Collins.

In Wales, Mr. Edward Ryonson, of Brunswick, to Miss Elisabeth Dixon.

Deaths.

In Brunswick, on Saturday last, of consumption, Miss Mary Fogg, a very amiable girl, daughter of Mr. Levi Fogg, aged 19.

In Calais, Mrs. Maria, wife of Mr. George B. R. Sibley, aged about 25.

In Gloucester, Mass. Mr. Jacob Tarr, a Revolutionary soldier.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JUNE 1.

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

At Market, 264 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 100 Sheep, 75 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Extra 42s; good 37s 6d a 40s 6d; thin at 27s to 33s and 36s. About 50 head of the best unsold.

Working Oxen—Sales were noticed at \$70, 72 50, 88, 94, and \$105.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$21, 22 50, 30, 35 and 37 50.

Sheep—Sales unknown.

Swine—6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

Temperance Notice.

The adjourned Annual meeting of the Winthrop Temperance Society will be held at Masonic Hall on Saturday afternoon, June 27, at 5 o'clock.

A Report from the Board of Counsellors may be expected.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION—Is it necessary, to the complete success of the Temperance Reform, to extend the practice of total abstinence to all intoxicating liquors, as a common drink?

Ladies invited to attend.

Per order, Wm. NOYES, Sec'y.
June 10, 1835.

Silk Hats.

SILK HATS manufactured and sold by THOMAS NEWMAN, at his Hat Factory, opposite J. G. W. Coolidge's Hotel, Winthrop.

No Mistake.

Winthrop, June 10, 1835.

Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise obtaining, any of the following Notes, given by us to CORNELIUS ADLE of Winthrop, dated at Saco on the 10th of Nov. 1834, payable as follows:—A note of one hundred dollars in one year—One of one hundred and fifty dollars and some odd cents in two years—One of three hundred dollars in three years, and one of six hundred dollars in five years. Said Notes were fraudulently obtained, and of course given by us without consideration, and will not be paid.

ALVAN E. SMALL,
IRA STANLEY.

June-10, 1835.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has contracted with the town of Wayne for to support Mrs. Thankful Fisher a pauper of said town one year from the 3d day of March last, and he has made ample provision for her support. He therefore forbids all persons harboring or trusting her on his account, as he shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JESSE STEVENS.
Wayne, June 8th, 1835.

Wool—Cash.

JOSEPH G. MOODY will pay Cash and the highest market price for WOOL.
Augusta, Water Street, June 1, 1835. tf

Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to hire a good hand from one to two months in haying season.
TRUXTON WOOD.

Notice.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber June 6, 1835, a red Horse with a white strip in the face, a racker. Also a good looking dapple grey horse. The owners are requested to pay the expenses and take them.
DANIEL McDUFFIE.
Winthrop, June 10, 1835.

Wanted Immediately,

A good MAN to work on a farm.
A. BELCHER.

A Small Farm For Sale.

Will positively be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, a neat establishment for a mechanic, consisting of eight acres of good land, with a new dwelling house, barn, &c. eligibly situated in East Livermore, on the sixth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. A good title will be given. Terms of payment liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at East Livermore Corner, or of J. W. Emerson on the premises.
F. F. HAINES.

East Livermore, June 1, 1835.

Collector's Notice—Wilton.

Notice is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in Wilton, in the County of Kennebec, that the following lots of land in said town, taxed for the year 1833 for State, County and town taxes, in bills committed to me to collect, are as follows, viz:

	No. lots.	No. acres.	Value.	Tax.
Owner unknown	81	57	\$128	\$1,79
" "	154	57	228	3,19
" "	165	35	68	2,11
" "	81	57	120	1,81
" "	37	45	90	1,26
" "	213	3	6	,08
Adam Woddlefarm	100	100	100	1,47
Benj. Webster, 2d, 93	30	105	105	1,50
House	10	10	10	
Elijah Dacy, Jr. House	70	142	142	1,99
Jacob Chandler, 149	15	30	30	,42
Elijah Bunker, 157	57	228	228	3,90
Jeremiah Lothrop, 241	114	114	114	
244	23	29	29	2,14
246	8	10	10	
Heirs of R. Brainard, 223	57	128	128	1,79

And unless said taxes are paid to me on or before the 11th day of July next, at 2 P. M., so much of said land as will pay said taxes and all intervening charges, will be sold at Public Auction, at the store of George Gage, Esq. in said Wilton.

ENOCH SCALES, Collector.

Wilton, May 14, 1835.

Notice.

The subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him for professional services, done previous to January 1835, to call and make payment before the 20th of June inst.

June 1, 1835.

C. KNAPP.

Cash for Wool.

40,000 lbs. of Wool wanted,

for which a good price will be paid by

P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop, May 29, 1835.

Summer Goods for Men & Boys,

Such as Plain and Twilled Stormonts; Hamilton Stripes; Rowen Cassimere; Union Drill; Champion Cord, &c. &c. Also PONGEES of different qualities; Entry and Chaise Mats.

For sale by P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop, June 1, 1835.

WINTHROP**Silk Hat Establishment.**

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have recently commenced the manufacture of SILK HATS, at the old Stand where purchasers can be furnished with a good article, warranted. They will make to order every Shape, Size and Colour, which is desired.

They also continue to keep as usual a large stock of FUR HATS of every description, wholesale and retail.

N. B. They will pay cash for all kinds of Hatt-ing and Shipping furs, and for Wool Skins.

CARR & SHAW.

Fisk & Hinkley's**NEW PATENT BRICK MACHINE.**

For sale by the subscriber at East Livermore, or the following agents—K. G. Robinson, Hallowell; William Wade, Augusta; F. F. Haines, East Livermore; Daniel Hobbs, Portland; John Miller, Warren; Kidder & Tarball, Boston; Col. Cobb, Gray; Moses Emery, Saco; Nathan Elden, Buxton; Reuben R. Dunn, Poland; Joseph Haskell, Monmouth; E. McLellan, Gardiner, and William Reed of Norway. Said machines are warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended.

JOB HASKELL.

June 4, 1835.

4m18

NEW GOODS.**Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co.**

Have renewed their Stock of GOODS, and now offer a large addition to their former assortment—among which are Black, Russel Brown, Green, Dahlia, Blue & Black Mixed BROAD CLOTHS; Light, Dark, and Printed CASSIMERES; Fine Black for Vests; Bemis' and other Sattinets; Black Silk Velvet, Satin, Dark and Light VESTINGS; Eight Bales of various qualities of SHEETING, including Exeter, Dover D. and H. Sheeting; Tickings; Irish Linens; Bales of Batting; More than 100 pieces of various qualities of plain, Twilled and French PRINTS; some splendid light, and rich dark Colors; Dark and light GINGHAMS; Merino, Sewing Silk, Sateen and low priced SHAWLS; Cape, Silk Muslin, Palmerine, Gros de Naples and low priced Dress Handkerchiefs; Mull and other Muslins; Laces and Quillings; Dark and White Kid, Black and White Silk GLOVES; together with a large catalogue of other Dry Goods.

ALSO,

60 hhds. of SALT; No. 1 & 2 MACKEREL, Boston inspection, in 1-2 and 1-4 bbls.; 50 Quintals COD FISH; 1-4 bbls. Tongues and Sounds; SUGARS; TEAS; COFFEE; Spices; Raisins, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Crockery, Glass & Hard Ware, which purchasers are very respectfully invited to examine.

Winthrop, May 27, 1835.

Fitz Favourite.

THIS very superior, thorough bred Animal of the improved Durham Short Horned breed, will stand at the stable of Mr. Thomas Snell near the Village in Winthrop the present season.—Terms one dollar each Cow. Favorite, now four years old, was imported by R. B. Minturn Esq., of New York in 1833.

MESSENGER ECLIPSE, a son of the unrivalled horse American Eclipse—dam by old imported Messenger will stand at the Stable of W. Proctor east end Kennebec Bridge on Friday and Saturday through the season. Terms \$5 the season.

R. H. GREEN.

Winslow, May, 1835.

4w

Thorough Bred Horse Phoenix.

This may certify that I the subscriber imported the thorough bred Horse Phoenix from England. Phoenix was sired by Antonio winner of the Doncaster St. Leger. Dam by Comus, grand-dam by Panater; stands 16 hands high, 7 years old this Spring and a sure foal getter.

NEHEMIAH MARKS.

St. Stephens, March 12, 1835.

PHENIX will stand the ensuing season for the use of Mares at my Stable in Gardiner. His stock is superior to any in this part of the country, of which satisfactory evidence can be given. Call and examine for yourselves.

TERMS.—Four dollars by the season, or six dollars to insure a foal, one dollar down and five dollars when the Mare proves with foal: All favors gratefully acknowledged.

V. R. LOVEJOY.

Gardiner, June 1, 1835.

Notice.

THIS Certifies that I have sold to my son, Jesse Cushman, his time and earnings until twenty one years of age, with liberty to act and trade for himself, independent of me.

BRADFORD CUSHMAN.

Witness: Charles L. Turner.

Turner, April 1, 1835.

Tell him I Love him yet.

BY THE AUTHOR OF LILIAN.

Tell him I love him yet
As in that joyous time!
Tell him I ne'er forget—
Though memory now be crime!

Tell him when fades the light
Upon the earth and sea,
I dream of him by night—
He must not dream of me!

Tell him to go where Fame
Looks proudly on the brave,
And win a glorious name
By deeds on land and wave.

Green, green upon his brow
The laurel wreath shall be—
Although that laurel now
Must not be shared with me;

Tell him to smile again
In Pleasure's dazzling throng—
To wear another's chain—
To praise another's song!

Before the loveliest there
I'd have him bend the knee,
And breathe to her the prayer
He used to breathe to me!

Tell him that, day by day
Life looks to me more dim—
I falter when I pray,
Although I pray for him.

And bid him when I die
Come to our fav'rite tree—
I shall not hear him sigh—
Then let him sigh for me!

Beautiful Extracts

HUMAN VANITY.

Insects of the day that we are! hurried along the stream of time, that flows at the base of God's immutability. We look up, and think in our schemes and our pursuits to emulate his eternity.

IRWIN.

INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE.

It is the unenvied privilege of pre-eminence, that when the great fall, they fall not by themselves, but bring thousands along with them, like the beast in the Apocalypse, bringing the stars with it.

IBID.

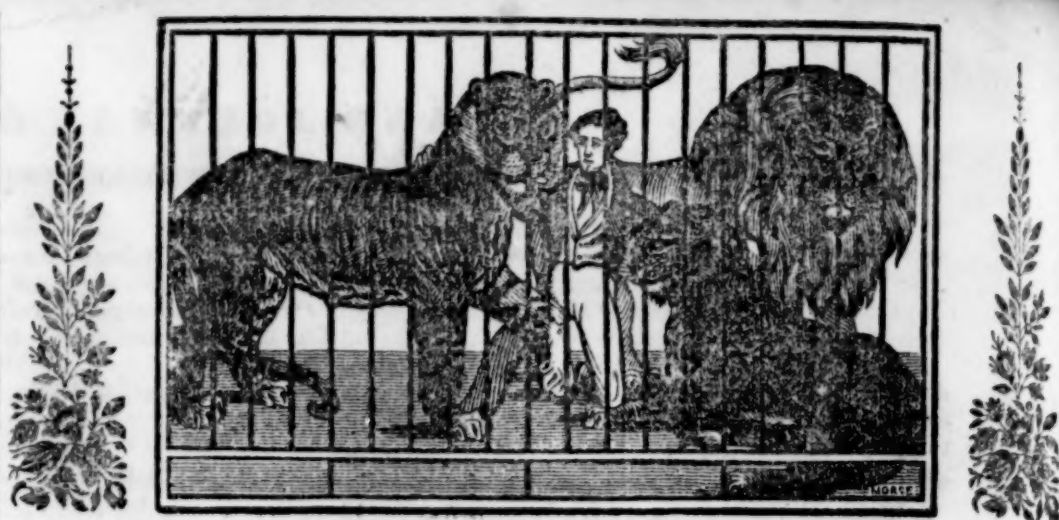
PRIDE.

How often have we seen the column of pride, erected upon the base of infamy, and just when it had begun to attract the gaze and stare of the adulatory multitude, death, like a rocky fragment rolling from the mountain, crumbles into nothing the imaginary colossus.

IBID.

TOLERATION.

Kings have no right to enter the tabernacle of the human mind, and hang up there the images of their own orthodoxy. We know of no royal rule either for religion or mathematics.



LION, LIONESS, AND ROYAL TIGRESS.

The Keeper will enter the following Cages at 3 o'clock, P. M. viz:—To the Lion, Lioness and Royal Tigress, in the same cage; to the Lion, Lioness, Leopard and Leopardess, all confined in one cage; and to the Royal Tiger and Tigress. The inmates of these Cages form a most gigantic and imposing spectacle. This group of the most formidable and unconquerable of all the natives of the forest, furnishes to the mind of the spectator an insuperable barrier to the belief, that the art of man could subjugate to his will and control these wild and ferocious animals. Yet, his credulity must at once be dissipated when he beholds the Keeper in their Cage, playing and frolicking with them, and all enjoying their wild pranks with as much seeming delight and innocence as children do their holiday gambols.



The Pelican.



Gnu, or Horned Horse.



The Striped Hyena.



The Male Leopard.



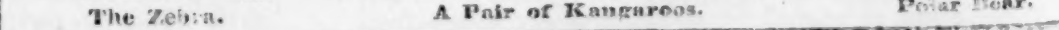
Male Dromedary.



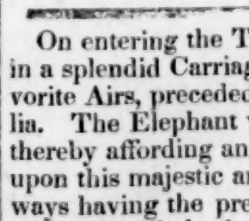
Ostriches.



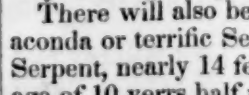
The Zebra.



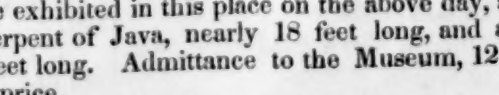
A Pair of Kangaroos.



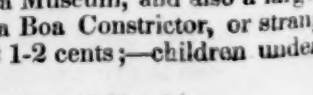
Polar Bear.



The Lion.



The Lioness.



The Royal Tigress.

The Cassowary.

The Vulture.

The Spotted Hyena.

The Spotted Panther.

The Bacrian Camel.

THE ELEPHANT.

The public are respectfully informed, that one of the Elephants is provided with a Splendid Saddle, brimmed and decorated after the Eastern style, similar to the print here represented, and of sufficient capacity to contain six persons, who may ride upon his back with perfect safety and pleasure to themselves.

This Menagerie and Aviary OCCUPIES

49 Spacious Carriages, Wagons, &c.

THE SAME ARE DRAWN BY

120 Splendid Grey Horses,

AND

SIXTY MEN,

(INCLUDING FOURTEEN MUSICIANS)

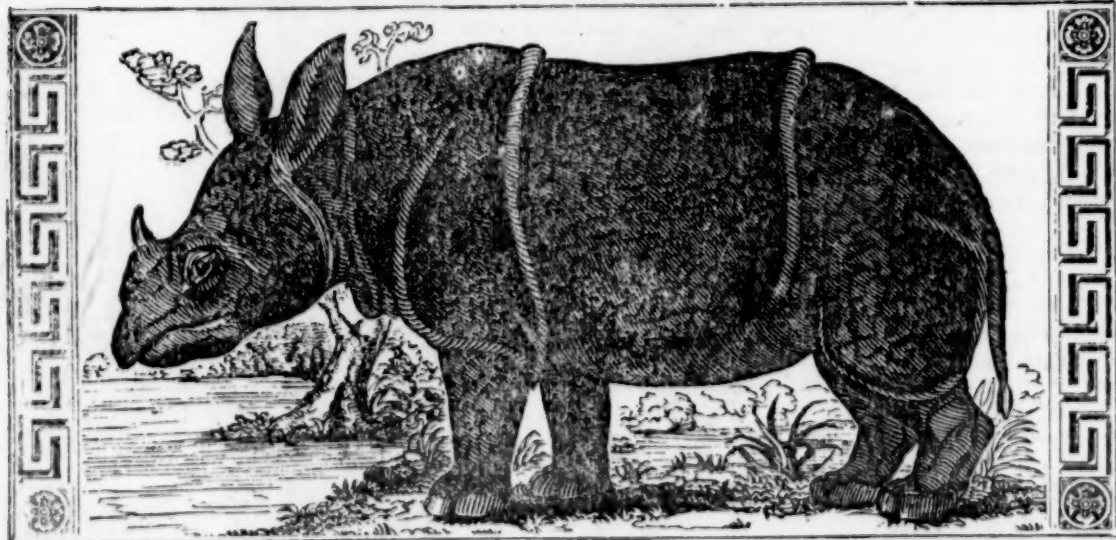
are required to complete its operations.

THE ASSOCIATION'S CELEBRATED MENAGERIE AND AVIARY, FROM THEIR ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK.

EMBRACING ALL THE SUBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY AS EXHIBITED AT THAT POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE RESORT DURING THE WINTER OF 1834-5.

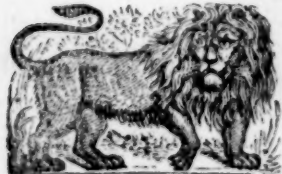
WILL BE EXHIBITED IN WINTHROP, NEAR COOLIDGE'S HOTEL ON SATURDAY THE 20th DAY OF JUNE, 1835. HOURS OF EXHIBITION FROM 1 to 5 P. M.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION 25 CENTS, CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE HALF-PRICE.



THE UNICORN,

OR ONE HORNED RHINOCEROS.



Asiatic Lion.



Royal Tigress.



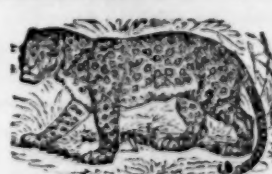
Male Leopard.



Panther.



Royal Tiger.



Female Leopard.

This animal has been a subject of much speculation among naturalists. It has been considered, by Theological Commentators, as the Unicorn of Holy Writ, as mentioned and described in the book of Job. This animal certainly ranks next to the Elephant in size, and many writers consider him equal in bulk. He is usually found about 12 feet long, and the circumference of the body about equal to the length, and his height about 8 feet. He is a native of Asia and Africa, and is usually found in those extensive forests that are frequented by the Elephant, Lion and Royal Tiger, and subsists entirely on vegetable food. The one here offered for inspection is the first Living Rhinoceros ever brought to this country; he is 8 years old, his weight is Four Thousand Two Hundred Pounds; he was taken at the foot of one of the Himalaya mountains.

On entering the Town or Village, the Zoological Band, consisting of 14 Musicians, conveyed in a splendid Carriage, will announce the arrival of the Grand Cavalcade by playing some favorite Airs, preceded by the famous War Elephant ROMEO dressed in his original paraphernalia. The Elephant will also, during the hours of performance, be brought into the circle thereby affording an opportunity to those who have not had the pleasure of taking a social ride upon this majestic animal. Seats will be provided for 1000 persons. Ladies and children always having the preference.

There will also be exhibited in this place on the above day, a Museum, and also a large Anaconda or terrific Serpent of Java, nearly 18 feet long, and a Boa Constrictor, or strangling Serpent, nearly 14 feet long. Admittance to the Museum, 12 1-2 cents;—children under the age of 10 years half price.

For further particulars see large bills posted up at the principal Hotels.